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The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26. 1739.

№. 1407.

THE preſent Seaſon of the Year, with reſpect to the greateſt Part of the World, is a Seaſon of Mirth and Madneſs. For amongſt other Marks of Depravity and Wickedneſs with which the preſent Age abounds, this is not the leaſt remarkable, that the Common People are apt to confound *Baſe* with *Wantonneſs*, and *Leiſure* with *Luxury*: And becauſe the Church hath wiſely ſet apart a conſiderable Portion of this dreary Quarter for Holidays, they moſt ungratefully imploy their Reaſt from *Labour* in ſuch a Way as incapacitates them from reſuming it. But to People of better Senſe, to ſuch as know how to enjoy that Vacation from Buſineſs which Cuſtom warrants, and which, indeed, is abſolutely neceſſary to the carrying on of Buſineſs itſelf in other Seaſons, there can be nothing more grateful. Every Body knows what magnificent Feaſts the *Temple* and other *Houſes* of the *Law* were wont to make in the Days of ELIZABETH; not that in thoſe Days Idleneſs was the reigning Vice, but quite the contrary. The Men of the Law, I do not mean a few at the Top of the Profeſſion, but all in general, and the young Students in particular, were ſo exhauſted by long and ſteady Application to their Studies, that when theſe Days of Relaxation came, it was no wonder they were ſo eager in improving them. The ſame Spirit, the ſame Vigour, viſible in the ſerious Imployments of thoſe Men in that Time, diſcovered itſelf alſo in their Diverſions; and they were ſo uſed to do all Things heartily and with a Goodwill, that a Member was as ſolicitous to do his Duty in the Parliament at *Lincoln's Inn*, as if he had ſate in that of *Weſtminſter*. To ſay the Truth, the Temper and Worth of Men may be better prov'd by their Behaviour in their idle than in their buſy Hours; becauſe they are then leſs on their Guard: And therefore the Ancients paſs'd a right Judgment, when they applauded a *Roman* Stateſman for riding on a Hobby-horſe with his Children, and condemn'd a *Roman* Emperor for killing Flies for his Diverſion. The Firſt was an affecting Inſtance of Paternal Tenderneſs and Good-natur'd Condeſcenſion; the Latter a demonſtrative Proof of innate Cruelty, and a fooliſh Diſpoſition. A Man is not bound, indeed, to be wiſe at all Times; but he ought to be well-natur'd, even when he digreſſes from what the World calls Wiſdom.

It is evident, from what I have been ſaying, that Times of Leiſure are neceſſary and uſeful. Neceſſary, becauſe the Mind cannot be always bent; uſeful, becauſe even in thoſe Seaſons Men might imploy their Thoughts to good tho' not to laborious Enterprizes. This leads me to ſpeak of the Imployments proper for Holidays; but in what I ſhall ſay on this Subject, I by no Means take upon myſelf to dictate. All I aim at is, by diſcovering my own Thoughts, to engage others to think upon the Subject; which when they do, and diſcover better Rules than mine, I ſhall be ſo far from inſiſting on theſe, that I ſhall myſelf take the Benefit of theirs.

If it ſhould be aſked, What have theſe Sort of Diſcourſes to do in the *Gazetteer*? I muſt anſwer, That I have always look'd upon the great Deſign of this Paper to be the bringing Men to think reaſonably on all Subjects of Importance; in Oppoſition to the Deſigns of ſome other People, who do all in their Power to promote a Spirit of Uneaſineſs and Diſſention: Inſtead of inclining Men to think freely upon any Subject, would engage them in everlaſting Wranglings on every Topick they pretend to diſcourſe upon. Harmony, and a Conduct founded in Good Senſe, is what all Friends to Government will ever promote: As for the Lovers of Strife and Confuſion, the Completion of their Wiſhes will be their greateſt Comfort.

The obſerving certain Times and Seaſons on a Religious Account is borrow'd from the *Jews*, and borrow'd for the beſt Reaſon in the World; becauſe it appeared from Experience, that theſe People were greatly benefited by obſerving them. But in borrowing Jewiſh Inſtitutions, we do not by any Means borrow that Phariſaical Spirit annex'd to them, by the corrupting the Laws of God thro' the intermixing the Traditions of Men. On the contrary, we render theſe Inſtitutions more uſeful and edifying, by joining with them that Characteriſtick of the Chriſtian Spirit, *Charity*: And thus they become to us Evangelick Helps, and not the Remains of Legal Bondage, as ſome would repreſent them. In like Manner, as the Chriſtian Obſervation of *Sunday* is a Spiritual Refinement on the *Jewiſh* Sabbath, wherein all the Moral Part of the Fourth Commandment is retained, while that which was purely *Jewiſh* is put away. Agreeable to the Compariſon of St. *Paul*, who with great Spirit and Elegance, as well as with the utmoſt Juſtice and Propriety, compares the Two Covenants to the Bond-Woman and the Free. The Rites and Ceremonies of the *Hebrews*, were, as the Doctors of that Church emphatically expreſs it, a Hedge or Fence, which preſerved its eſſential Parts from Violence. Yet now that this Incloſure is taken away, what Reaſon can there be offered againſt Planting for a proper Shelter? not to keep thoſe out who are out, but to keep thoſe *warm* who are within. This was the Deſign of our Church in preſerving certain Holidays. We will now conſider after what Manner Charity may be beſt expreſſed at ſuch Seaſons.

There is an old and a true Proverb, that Charity begins at Home; and therefore, it ſhould ſeem, that the beſt Uſe, or rather the firſt, that ought to be made of theſe Times of Leiſure, would be in ſettling of Domeſtick Affairs: I do not mean Accounts, or other Legal Matters, but ſuch as are proper Offices of Charity. Such as Viſiting and Comforting poor Relations, opening a Way to Reconcilement where there have been many Differences, ſhewing a paternal Tenderneſs, and a real Affection for Servants, by inquiring into their Conduct, their Circumſtances, their Deſires, and Neceſſities, and by adminiſtring to all theſe, I will not ſay as becomes a humane Man, tho' that would be ſaying a great deal; but as becomes a Chriſtian. In this Senſe we muſt conſider, even the meaneſt of our Fellow Creatures as our Equal; and we muſt conſider this very Act, in the Light of a reaſonable Duty, and not at all as a Condeſcention. That Subordination, which human Laws have eſtabliſhed, and with which the Goſpel Diſpenſation meddles not, concerns only the reciprocal Behaviour of Men, in their reſpective Stations, and not at all thoſe Duties which we owe them as Fellow-Chriſtians. In regard to theſe, we are all upon a Par; and the ſame Providence, which, by placing certain Perſons, either by Nearneſs of Blood, or Circumſtances of Living, ſo as that we cannot avoid ſeeing their Wants; calls upon, and requires us to ſupply them, whether it be by Advice, Reproof, Conſolation, Submiſſion, or any other Kind of Aſſiſtance. There are few Families in which many Inſtances of this Sort do not occur, and as the Affairs of the World are apt to diſtract Mens Minds at ſuch Times, as they are ingaged in the Purſuit of them, ſo theſe Seaſons of Leiſures are properly filled up, at leaſt in part, by adverting to, and performing theſe good Offices.

The next Thing to Home is, its Neighbourhood, and of Conſequence, the next Duty in the Diſtribution of Charity, after taking Care of our Families is, taking the ſame Care of our Neighbours. In what Latitude that Word is to be underſtood, our great Maſter hath taught us; and we are certainly no farther his Diſciples, than as we fulfil his Commands. If it were in the Power of a Chriſtian to remove the Grievances, abate the Malice, and relieve the Want, which Individuals feel throughout the World, it would certainly be his Duty to do all this. But in as much as he cannot, Is there nothing due from him at all? Yes certainly! He is to act as far as the Circle of his Knowledge and his Abilities will extend; and, he is ſpecially to act with Vigour, wherever Things are certainly within his own Power. At ſuch Times as theſe, he ought ſeriouſly to revolve in his Mind, whether there be not ſome whom he may have either wantonly or ignorantly injured, theſe he ought immediately to repair. He ought likewiſe to conſider, who they are, to whom either he bears Malice, or who by certain apparent Signs have given him juſt Reaſons to believe they are not free from Malice towards him: For it concerns him alike to extinguiſh both. The one by aſking Pardon, and the other not only by giving it, but by ſhewing a Readineſs to return paſt Injuries, by Acts of Friendſhip. He ought likewiſe to recollect the Neceſſities of ſuch, as by their Commerce with, or Dependence on him, have at any time moved his Compaſſion: For where Power is, to pity and not relieve, is not only an unchriſtian, but an unnatural Thing. What Hunger and Thirſt is, with reſpect to oneſelf, that Commiſeration is, with Regard to others. It is an involuntary Conſent of our Nature, with a Sympathy founded in the Frailty of human Felicity. A Suggeſtion of the Underſtanding, that we may feel, what they do; and, therefore, to ſtifle this, is not only baſe and mean, but departing from Humanity; and the more ſo, with reſpect to Neighbours; becauſe as we have greater Opportunities of knowing and conſidering their Diſtreſſes, ſo we muſt be guilty of repeated Acts of Inhumanity, if we ſtifle theſe Motives in Nature to redreſs them.

But when all theſe Duties are performed, there is yet another which ought not to be neglected, eſpecially, at ſuch a Time. And this is affording the utmoſt Countenance, and contributing as far as our Circumſtances will allow to publick Charities. As at the Beginning of the Paper, I let fall ſome Reflections on the preſent Age, ſo with ſincere Satisfaction I obſerve here at the End of it, that in uſeful, and well-managed Charities, we do not fall ſhort of our Fore-fathers. Indeed, I ſhould have been inexcuſable, in omitting this; conſidering the late Grant made by our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, of a Charter in order to the erecting a Hoſpital for receiving, maintaining, and educating deſerted, or diſtreſſed Children. But it is not enough, that we have done well, if we do not perſevere in ſo doing. The Charities lately ſet up, will very quickly fall down, if we do not vouchſafe to look into their Management, and keep thoſe Streams flowing, by which they are to miniſter to the Diſtreſſes of the Impotent, or the Infirm. There is no Nation under Heaven more remarkable for generous Compaſſion, than the *Engliſh*; and I hope, we ſhall be always as ambitious of ſupporting our Reputation in this Reſpect, as in any other. It may poſſibly happen, that when a Man has performed all theſe good Offices as far as in his Power lies, he may have Time left upon his Hands; and if he has, his Reaſon will certainly ſuggeſt to him many pleaſant and laudable Exerciſes of Charity. For, as to what I ſay, it is to be conſidered meerly as propoſed to ſuch as deſire to be informed, and not at all as a Præceptor, who either expects, or affects to be obeyed.

R. FREEMAN.

RICHES.

A PINDARIC ODE.

I.

RICHES, to Man by Providence
As Bleſſings great are ſent.
But Man abuſes his own Senſe,
When idly they are ſpent.
Heav'n ſtill is juſt, and ſtill is good,
Tho' oft by us miſunderſtood;
Who call the Works, it gives us Cares;
And their Materials take for Shares.

II.

So infants in their tender Years,
Have childiſh Hopes, and childiſh Fears,
At which, when grown, they ſmile;
But Man more childiſh are then they,
And what their Thought beguiles To-day,
Shall ten Years hence beguile.

III.

To their End, would Mankind look,
They would need, no other Book;
This would teach them ſoon to know,
Whether they did right, or no;
Teach them, Poverty to bear,
Or Wealth, with a good Grace to wear.

IV

Madly, the Prodigal conſumes,
What madly ſaved his Sire,
Worthleſs to them, are mighty Sums,
Which mighty Senſe require.
Hoarded Gold, is Duſt much prized,
Uſeleſs it, and you deſpiſed.

But lavishly, if Gold is toss,
Fame, and Wealth, may both be loss.

V.

The Naked cloath'd, the Hungry fed,
The Sick reliev'd, the Infant bred,
Providence is Debtor made:
Wealth, when so wisely thrown away,
Heav'n will return another Day,
That it may again be spread.

VI

Happy sure such Misers are,
Who from a pious Motive spare,
Happy to themselves while scant,
And bounteous to another's Want;
Thus to save, and thus to spend
Happy makes, and without End.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

THE Letters of December the 8th, N. S. from *Madrid* say, that since the King of Spain's Declaration of War against Great Britain; his Majesty has ordered the Garisons of Cadiz, the Groyne, Bilboa, and St. Sebastian upon the Ocean, and those of Malaga, Alicant and Carthagena, in the Mediterranean to be augmented; That there's a Talk of laying some new Taxes on the People, and demanding a considerable Sum from the Clergy, by way of free Gift, towards supporting the heavy Expences of the War; and that the Tagus, and the Ebro, have done great Damage by over-flowing their Banks.

Those of the 12th Ditto, from *Rome* say, That on the 6th, the Pretender had the Cardinal Tensin, the French Minister, and several other Cardinals, at Dinner with him; and afterwards took the French Minister into his Closet, where he had a Conference for about an Hour with him, *Tête a Tête*

From *Vienna* there are Letters of the 8th, O. S. which say, That M. de Mommara, Secretary of the Aulic Council of War, who brought the Grand Signor's Ratification of the Treaty of Belgrade, extols the Reception he met with from the Ministers at the Porte, and that they assured him, they only wanted to find out a proper Person to send as Ambassador to Vienna, to establish the good Understanding between the two Empires; mean time there are no less than three Persons talked of at Vienna, to go in that Quality to the Porte, viz. the Counts de Windischgratz, Ostin and Bathiani.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec 24. Wind N. N. W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ship Dunkirk; and the Dutch Ship from East-India. Came down since last Post, and sailed thro', the Judith, Martin, for St. Kitt's; the Francis, Walter, for Ireland and St. Kitt's; the Rachel and Ann, Baxter, for the Streights; the Carolina Packet, Somerset, for Carolina; the Dispatch, Ladd, for Ireland and Jamaica; and the Mary, Bolling, for Gibraltar and Virginia.

Gravesend, Dec. 24. Past'd by the Young Sophia, Peach, from Nants; the Johannis, Beckman, from Hamburgh. 'The St. Joseph, Spanish Prize, is 'now in the Hope, and expected by Gravesend the 'next Tide.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Dresden, Dec. 27. N. S. Three Columns of the Russian Troops, that passed through Poland, are now supposed to be in their own Territories, as it is, that the fourth and last will soon overtake them. Most of the Artillery is to be left in Okop, and St. Trinity, two Forts belonging to the Republick, till the Roads are better, and more Horses can be had. It is reported here, that they had taken at Choczim and in Moldavia 800 Brass Cannon, most of them from 24 to 30 Pounders, beside some Iron Pieces.

Hague, Jan. 1. N. S. the Post from Friesland that came in To-day, has brought us the agreeable News of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange's continuing to recover her Health and Strength as fast as can be expected.

The most material Article that came by this Mail is, the Czarina's Manifesto, with Regard to Prince Alexius Dolgorucki, and the other Conspirators of his Family; but as we have not Room for it in this Paper, we shall only take Notice, that when Prince John Alexowitz, his Son, heard his Sentence read, by which he was first to be broke upon the Wheel, and then to be beheaded; he took a Knife out of his Pocket and cut his Throat.

Yesterday Morning Samuel Lewis, of Carmathen, Esq; was married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to Miss Brooke, Daughter of the late Colonel Brooke, of the Foot Guards, deceased; a young Lady of great Merit and Fortune.

William Kent, Esq; is appointed principal Painter to his Majesty, in the Room of Charles Jervase, Esq; deceased.

Last Monday died at Lewisham, in Kent, Captain Franks, an old and experienced Officer in the Royal Navy.

Yesterday Master Beauclerk, eldest Son of the Right Honourable the Lord Vere Beauclerk, lay at the Point of Death.

The same Morning died in an advanced Age, at his House in great Russel-street, John Vernon, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of a large Estate in the County of Rutland.

Yesterday being Christmas-Day, the same was observed at Court as a high Festival; when the Knights Companions of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, appeared in their respective Collars.

At Noon his Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke, went to the Chappel Royal, preceded by the Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms, and attended by a great Concourse of Nobility and Gentry, and heard a Sermon preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Maddox, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

After which his Majesty and the Duke received the Holy Communion from the Hands of the Bishop of St. Asaph (in the Absence of the Bishop of London, Dean of the Chappel Royal, he being ill of the Gout) assisted by the Right Rev Dr. Egerton, Lord Bishop Hereford, Clerk of the Closet to the King.

Yesterday No. 33454 was drawn a Prize of 50 l. in the Bridge Lottery.

It being Christmas-Day the Lottery was drawn for only One Hour.

There are Nine Twenty-Gun Ships that have been lately building in the Merchants Yard for the Service of his Majesty, which will be finish'd in about a Fortnight, and soon after commission'd.

On Saturday Night William Brown was committed to new Prison by Colonel DeVeil, for stripping a Lady's Coach of the Brass Nails and Tops belonging to it, as it stood at the Door, in great Earl-street, whilst the Coachman was called in to receive some Directions: At his coming out he found the Fellow hard at work behind the Coach, who upon being seized, gave the Coachman a violent Cut across his Left-wrist, with the same Knife with which he was picking the Nails out. 'Tis very doubtful, whether he will recover the Use of his Hand.

BANKRUPTS.

Mary Hallward, of Aveabury in the County of Hereford, Widow and Chapwoman.

Simon Bourdeaux and Peter Bobin, of Stratford, in the Parish of West Ham, in the County of Essex, Callico Printers and Partners.

James Langley, of the Town of Northampton, Linnendraper and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	07 23	07 53

Bank Stock 139. India 159. South Sea 97, 97 1-half. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 109 7-8ths. Three per Cent 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 111. Five per Cent. ditto 95 1-half. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. Annis Bonds 4 l. 7 s. Prem. South Sea ditto ——. Bank Circulation 21. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 6 l. 13 s.

This Day is published,

(In Three Volumes in Octavo,) the Second Edition of

THE Modern Cook: Containing Instructions for Preparing and Ordering Publick Entertainments for the Tables of Princes, Ambassadors, Noblemen, and Magistrates. As also the least expensive Methods of providing for private Families in a very elegant Manner. New Receipts for dressing of Meat, Fowl, and Fish, and making Ragouts, Fricassees, and Pastry of all Sorts, in a Method never before published. Adorn'd with Copper-plates, exhibiting the Order of Placing the different Dishes, &c. on the Table, in the most polite Way.

By Mr. VINCENT LA CHAPELLE,

Late Chief Cook to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield: *And now Chief Cook to his Highness the Prince of* Orange.

Printed for T. Osborne in Grays-Inn.

ALL the Medals of MILTON which were made last Year being disposed of, and there being a fresh Demand for them, a New Parcel has been lately struck at the Tower; and they continue to be sold by Mr. Deard at his Shops in Fleetstreet, and in the Court of Requests, at the same Prices as the former, viz. The Gold Medals at 14 l. the Silver at One Guinea, and the Copper at Half a Guinea each.

A GENERAL HISTORY of the PYRATES, from their First Rise and Settlement in the Island of Providence to the Present Time. With the Remarkable Actions and Adventures of the Two Female Pyrates Mary Read and Anne Bonhy. Contained in the following Chapters: Introduction. Chap. I. Of Capt. Avery. Ch. II. Of Capt. Martel. Ch. III. Capt. Teach. IV. Of Capt. Bonnet. V. Capt England. VI. Capt. Vane. VII. Capt. Rackam. VIII. Of Capt. Davis. IX. Of Capt. Roberts. X. Of Capt. Anstis. XI. Of Capt. Worley. XII. Of Capt. Lowther. XIII. Of Capt. Lowe. XIV. Of Capt. Evans. XV. Of Capt. Phillips. XVI. Of Capt. Spriggs. XVII. Of Capt. Smith. And their several Crews. To which is added, A Short Abstract of the Statute and Civil Law, in Relation to Pyracy. The Fourth Edition.

VOL. I.

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The History of the PYRATES. Containing the Lives of Capt. Misson, Capt. Bowen, Capt. Kidd, Capt. Tew, Capt. Halsey, Capt. White, Capt. Condent, Capt. Bellamy, Capt. Ely, Capt. Howard, Capt. Lewis, Capt. Cornelius, Capt. Williams, Capt. Burgess, Capt. North: And their several Crews. Intermix'd with a Description of Magadoxa in Ethiopia: The Natural Hatred and Cruelty of the Inhabitants to all Whites: Their Laws, Manners, Customs, Government, and Religion: With a Particular Account of the beautiful Tombs, and their Ceremony of guarding them. Taken from Captain Beavis's Journal; and that of a Molotto, who lived long'd to the said Captain, was taken by, and lived several Years with, the Magadoxians.

To the Whole is added,

An APPENDIX, which compleats the Lives of the First Volume; corrects some Mistakes: and contains the Trial and Execution of the Pyrates at Providence, under Governor Rogers. With some other necessary Insertions, which did not come to Hand till after the Publication of the First Volume, and which makes up what was defective. Collected from Journals of Pyrates, brought away by a Person that was taken by, and forced to live with them Twelve Years; and from those of Commanders, who had fallen into their Hands, some of whom have permitted their Names to be made Use of, as a Proof of the Veracity of what we have Published. The Whole Instructive and Entertaining.

VOL. II.

By the Author of the First Volume.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon between the Two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

The most Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical Drops
For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,
That have been Sold so many Years, and with such uncommon Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry, and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; *and, since Mr.* Parry's *Decease, have been and still are sold only by Mr.* Read *for* 3 s. 6 d. *a Vial, at his House in* White-Fryars. *(N. B. You have in just by the* Sun Tavern *in* Fleet-street, *and it's the great Corner House in* White-Fryars; JAMES READ, *in great Letters, is wrote over the Door.)*
They are a most Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the most confirmed ASTHMA *of the longest standing:*
And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, *even when far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.*

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed any Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most suffocating Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimonious Humours, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing.

They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast, and Lungs. Hoarseness, Wheezing, Soreness, Shortness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when feared. They are also exceeding restitive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitutions, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine is (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which many are severely troubled with Night and Morning; and also for the Chin-Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured Thousands; is so agreeable, and so few Drops to a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Confinement.

In short, these unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the most infallible Remedy that ever was known (and the more deplored the faint Efforts of all Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the most Judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, and are made Publick for Common Good.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster Row.*